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| **Is Water a Mineral?   --   Is Ice a Mineral?** |
| **Read the article below with your elbow partner.****Read the article below independently.****Answer the three text dependent questions.****Write an analysis of the article, support your analogy with evidence from the article.****(Remember, support by evidence is not coping information from the article.)** |
| What is a Mineral?The word "[mineral](http://geology.com/minerals/)" is used by [geologists](http://geology.com/articles/what-is-geology.shtml) for a group of naturally occurring crystalline substances. [Gold](http://geology.com/minerals/gold.shtml), [pyrite](http://geology.com/minerals/pyrite.shtml), [quartz](http://geology.com/minerals/quartz.shtml), [calcite](http://geology.com/minerals/calcite.shtml) and[fluorite](http://geology.com/minerals/fluorite.shtml) are all examples of "minerals". To be a mineral a substance must meet five requirements:1. naturally occurring (not made by humans)
2. inorganic (not produced by an organism)
3. solid
4. a limited range of chemical compositions
5. ordered atomic structure

 If we compare the properties of water to the five requirements of the mineral definition we find that it fails to qualify as a mineral. Water is a liquid so it does not meet requirement #3 - being a solid.  However, at temperatures below 32 degrees Fahrenheit or 0 degrees Celsius water becomes the solid material that we call "ice".  If we compare the properties of ice to the five requirements of the mineral definition we find that it clearly meets the last four. However, requirement #1 presents a problem.  A natural snowflake would be considered to be a mineral because it forms naturally in Earth's atmosphere. However an ice cube made in a refrigerator would not be considered a mineral because it was produced by the actions of people.  So, ice is a mineral when it forms naturally but it is not a mineral when people play a role in producing it. Some Consider Water to be a Mineraloid Water is not a mineral; however, it freezes into ice, which is a mineral. Some authors believe that water should be considered to be a "[mineraloid](http://geology.com/minerals/mineraloids/)", a material that meets some of the requirements of being a mineral but falls short. Others disagree because they believe that a mineraloid only fails to meet the requirements of being a mineral because it is amorphous, and water is not amorphous.  Mineral water is something entirely different. Here the word "mineral" is used in reference to dissolved solids that occur in the water as it is taken from a natural source such as a spring.  These dissolved substances occur in the water because while the water was in the ground it came into contact with mineral and non-mineral materials. Some of those materials were soluble and were dissolved by the water.  To be sold as a "[mineral water](http://geology.com/articles/bottled-water.shtml)" a liquid must be water, taken from a natural source, and contain at least 250 parts per million total dissolved solids - that occur naturally in the water.  Natural mineral waters are found at many locations worldwide and vary widely in composition. Under some circumstances the dissolved materials in the water would be considered to be "impurities". Under other circumstances these waters are bottled and sold to people who believe that the dissolved "minerals" might provide a health benefit.  These health benefits are often unproven and many natural waters contain dissolved materials that produce undesirable or even poisonous effects if consumed by people or animals.  | Define:Natural:Inorganic:Ordered Atomic Structure:Mineral: | **What is the best way to determine if a substance is a "mineral"?**Is water a mineral? Is ice a mineral? Explain the authors reasoning for writing. |
|  **Write an analysis of the article, support your analogy with evidence from the article.** |